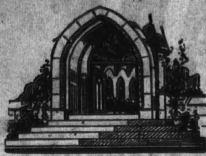


THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. XXXV, NO. 35.

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1944.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.



"Serve the Church that the Church May Serve You."

CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH BLAIRMORE

Rev. James McKelvey, Minister

Services Sunday next:

11:00 a.m., Senior school.
2:00 p.m., Junior school.
7:30 p.m., Public Worship.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BLAIRMORE

Rector: Rev. W. E. Brown

Thursdays: War Intercession 7:30 p.m.

There will be choir practice immediately after this service.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity:

Holy Eucharist 11 a.m.
Sunday school 12 noon.

Altar flowers August 27th given by Mrs. M. Johnson; September 3rd given by Mrs. Fred McKay. Thanks, Rector.

The Rector is also most grateful to parishioners who have done so much for St. Luke's church during the past few months.

SALVATION ARMY, COLEMAN

Lieuts. S. Nahlrey and R. Hammond, Officers in charge.

Sunday services:

11 a.m., Holiness meeting.
2:30 p.m., Directory school.
3 p.m., Sunday school.

7:30 p.m., Salvation Meeting.

Tuesday: 7:30 p.m., Red Shield Auxiliary and Home League.

Thursday: 9 p.m., Prayer Meeting. Funerals and dedications on application to the local officer.

BELLEVUE BAPTIST CHURCH

Pastor Evangelist: Alfred Siple

11 a.m., Sunday school.
7:30 p.m., Evangelistic service. We preach the Victory Life of Christ, and invite you.

HILLCREST UNITED CHURCH:

Services every Sunday at 3 p.m.

BELLEVUE UNITED CHURCH:

Services at 7:30 p.m. every Sunday.

COWLEY UNITED CHURCH:

Services alternate Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.

Rev. W. H. IRWIN, Minister.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING

SERVICE AT CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving service at the United church on Sunday evening was very well attended and most impressive. Assisting in the service was the girls' choir under leadership of Mrs. J. Boorman, and Miss Elsie Stock, sister of Mrs. Boorman, in two beautifully rendered solos.

The display of flowers and vegetables was large and quite in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The pastor, Rev. James McKelvey, was in charge of the service.

BELLEVUE FLOWER SHOW

WAS BIG ATTRACTION

The 27th annual exhibition of the Bellevue and District Horticultural and Industrial Society, held in the Bellevue arena on Labor Day (Monday) proved a bigger attraction than ever. The display of flowers, vegetables and school art was really excellent, there being around 100 increase in the number of entries, giving the judges quite a difficult task to decide the winners.

The field sports as a side issue were well attended, as was also the closing feature, dance in the IOOF hall at night.

CANADA'S MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL UNSCATHED

Canada's gleaming white memorial on Vimy Ridge—tribute to those who died in the successful Canadian assault in April of 1917—stands unscathed. It is said to be completely undamaged and that not a bomb nor a shell has fallen near it.

British 2nd Army troops in their swift drive through northern France and into Belgium captured Vimy Ridge, about five miles north of Arras, on Friday last, according to a message from Lt.-General Dempsey, 2nd Army commander, to Lt.-General Crerar, commander of the 1st Canadian Army. This ridge was stormed and taken by Canadians on April 4, 1917.

THANKSGIVING DAY

OCTOBER NINTH

By proclamation, Monday, the ninth day of October, is to be observed as a national day of thanksgiving.

COWLEY HAPPENINGS.

Mrs. Cameron and son, of Busmis, were Cowley visitors on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Martin and family were visitors to Waterton Park on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Murray, of the Cowley airport, are spending a month holiday visiting various southern Alberta points.

Little Miss Joan McIsaac, of Calgary, is visiting her grandparents here, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Tustian.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Willoughby, of Maycroft, were visitors here on Thursday. Miss Alda Thibert, of Calgary, is spending a few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Thibert.

Orin Dwyer, of Coleman, spent the week end with his parents here.

Mr. L. Burkhardt, of Willow Valley, together with a party of five others, report the bagging of three mountain sheep and one bear on a recent hunting trip in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stewart, of Nanton, paid a recent visit to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McMillan.

Miss Helen Morrison and Master Robert Brownie, of Calgary, and Mrs. Chic Dambos and children, of Bellevue, are visitors at the parental home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morrison.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Ida Irwin and Mrs. Frank Webber were visitors to Lethbridge, when they took little Jean Colvin, who had spent the summer vacation with them, to return home to Port N'fol, Ontario, by plane.

JOE CITIZEN SAYS:

I'd surely like to pack my grip and start off somewhere on a trip. The family would like it, too—this "staying put" the whole year through gets tiresome. Folks do like to range in pastures new and have a change. For health's sake there is none denies a holiday is often wise.

Morale it certainly improves and gets us out of ruts and grooves. But this year home's the place for us—

we all agreed without a fuss our wanderlust we would restrain and clutter up no crowded train. Besides the money we would spend on holidays we ought to lend to help to make the war-bond drive a success. And we'll all survive although we never idly roam until the troops are safely home.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Joyce, of Coleman, will be interested in hearing that they have decided to take up residence at the Pacific coast, Fort Langley. They have been residents of the Pass since 1903, moving from Blairmore to Coleman in 1931. They recently spent a three weeks vacation at the coast. They have already secured a home at Fort Langley.

Wounded Veterans Staff C.P.R. Hospital Cars



Assigned to regular hospital car service by the Canadian Pacific Railway these four porters, standing in front of the ever-changing map of the Battle of Europe in the Windsor Station at Montreal, have a record of 22 years of service and wounds from seven actions in two wars. Left to right the four who have the bond of a common experience with the wounded

Included in the list of successful students who attended the summer session of the Alberta University, 1944, was Aline Mercier, Blairmore, for senior diploma of the faculty of education and interim high school certificate.

Cattle sold well at the community sale at Lundbreck last week. Three hundred head were sold, top prices for steers being \$11.60 to Harry Meade. Fat calves fetched \$10.10 that?

Customer (heatedly): "You ought to be in the war instead of in the grocery store!" Proprietor: "What makes you say that?" Customer: "No enemy could stand up the way you charge."

DONT LET IT
FLY OUT
THE WINDOW!



That post-war car—or radio, or home—may never materialize should you decide to "cash in" now on the Victory Bonds you have been buying so faithfully.

Your need for ready cash may be urgent: for taxes, or a sudden illness, or one of a hundred other emergency situations. But if you sell, you not only reduce your share in the financing of the war... you also reduce your chances of ever owning what you had planned to buy, after the war.

So don't sell your Victory Bonds. Instead, use them as security for a bank loan. Pay off your loan by convenient instalments... and get your Bonds back when the loan is repaid.

YOU CAN ALWAYS BORROW ON YOUR VICTORY BONDS

Any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada will immediately lend you money on your Victory Bonds at special low rates. It's an important extra reason for buying all you can.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

BLAIRMORE BRANCH
BELLEVUE BRANCH

J. B. WILSON, Manager
W. INNES, Manager

FO CLIFF, L. ANDREWS KILLED IN AIR ACCIDENT

Flying Officer Cliff, L. Andrews, well known in this district, was killed in an air crash near Wetaskiwin on Wednesday afternoon, which also took the life of an Edmonton airman, LAC T. H. Dixon. Both fliers were members of No. 17 Ferry Squadron stationed at the municipal airport at Calgary, and Andrews was piloting a Harvard plane from Edmonton to Calgary. The cause of the crash is described as obscure.

FO Andrews was in The Pass last week end, and visited Mrs. Andrews' relatives, the Carters, at Hillcrest. He was very well known in this district, having for a time been chief of police at Blairmore.

SAM JONES RECALLS TRAIN HOLDUP AT SENTINEL

The retirement on superannuation of Sam Jones, for more than 45 years railway conductor out of Lethbridge and of late on the run between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, where Mr. and Mrs. Jones now live, recalls the famous holdup at Sentinel and the subsequent gun battle in a Bellevue cafe, where three were killed. It was followed later by the hanging of Tom Brzoff at the Le-bridge provincial jail. Sam Jones was conductor in charge of the train.

It was on August 2nd, 1930, train No. 3. Three strange looking men got on the train at Lethbridge with tickets to Crows' Nest. Near Sentinel the trio, unmasked but armed, first rounded up the crew and fired a shot at Conductor Jones when he attempted to pull the cord. Their aim was bad, for Sam was not hit. The trio covered the crew and went through the train, taking money from male passengers, leaving the women unmolested. Jones was relieved of money and his watch and chain, later found in Portland, Oregon. The trio left the train at Sentinel and made a dash for cover. A few days later the bandits appeared in a Bellevue cafe, where a gun battle occurred. Corpl. Usher, of the RCMP, and Constable Basley, of the APP, and one of the bandits, Arloff, were shot and killed. A second bandit made his escape to the United States and was taken in Butte, Montana. The third, Bassoff, was arrested without a fight near Fincher Station. He was later tried and hanged.—Ex.

THE HIGHER LOYALTY

The date was July 21—the anniversary, as all Scouts know, of the death of Robert Burns. It is the custom among Burns' societies to meet annually on that day and pay appropriate tribute to the national poet.

Traditionally, the rites require a judicious use of the national beverage. Two toasts are obligatory, one to "The King," the other to "The Immortal Memory." But, in one Ontario gathering, because of a policy announced by a gentleman of Scottish ancestry as having something to do with the whole armor of God, supplies were short. All the members had consumed their rations in June and were waiting hopefully for August.

The chairman, canny man, rose nobly to the occasion. As the dinner ended and the members were resigning themselves to the unprecedented drought, he produced a forty-ouncer, carefully hoarded from happier days against such an emergency. Faces lightened again, then darkened, as a hasty count revealed that the bottle would provide one toast.

Opposing loyalties clashed for a moment, but only for a moment. All realized that no impugning of disloyalty to the Crown could justify him against the Scots. "The King" was drunk in water.

The slack season this year is September 15 to December 15.

THIS 5 STAR CEREAL
is BETTER VALUE in EVERY WAY!

EXTRA NOURISHMENT
All the food value possible in quality corn

HIGH ENERGY VALUE
Rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals

BETTER PROCESSED
Better tasting whole oats—all hulls removed

BETTER FLAVOUR
Barley, malt-like—deliciously different!

ECONOMICAL
Oatmeal for economy! Plus better all round value when you serve Ogilvie Oats.

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

OGILVIE MINUTE Oats
Small 2 1/2 lbs. QUICK-COOKING

IF IT'S OGILVIE IT'S GOOD

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q—My mother is coming from the United States to spend a holiday with me and is writing to the local ration board for a temporary ration card. What information is it necessary for her to give in her application?

A—She need only give her name and her home address, or the Canadian address where she will be staying. An application card with instructions will be mailed to her when she arrives. She could of course apply in person to your local ration board for her to give in her application.

Q—I found a ration book but the owner's address is not on it. What should I do with it?

A—Turn it in or mail it to your local ration board enclosing a note stating why the book is being returned. The reason for this is that ration books are returned for a number of reasons and knowing that it is a lost book will make it easier for the Board to check and find the owner.

Q—I wish to obtain a quantity of molasses to use for feeding my livestock. What is the coupon value of such molasses?

A—Blackstrap molasses if sold in bulk or in containers greater than 120 solid ounces is not rationed. It is this type of molasses which is used to feed livestock or fowl.

Q—I obtained my new ration book last week and noticed that a number of coupons have been torn out. Should the ration office do this?

A—Yes, this is the correct procedure. The reason the ration coupons were taken from your book was because it is expected you did not need these coupons when you had not applied for your book before this time.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" for the Blue Book (the book in which you keep track of your selling prices) mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Invented By Hungarian

New Fountain Pen Works On Principle Of Printing Press

News of a sensational successful new fountain pen called Stratopen, which uses a ball bearing instead of a pen point comes from Argentina. One of its advantages: It does not leak at high altitudes. In the past three months Argentines have bought up the entire output of 20,000, and the U.S. Army was reported dickered for the pen's manufacture in the U.S.

Invented by a Hungarian newswoman named L. J. Biro, the Stratopen works on the same principle as a printing press. Its inked ball bearing, fed by a fine colloid tube in the barrel, rolls (instead of pours) ink onto the paper. It uses a gelatinous, instant-drying ink. One filling lasts six months.—Time.

Good For Everyone

Maintain Good Health By Using Diet For Blood Donors

Food Dividends for Blood Donors is the title of a Canadian Red Cross Society leaflet which gives good advice on maintaining blood health. . . even if you are not lucky enough to be a blood donor.

"Eat three good meals a day with emphasis on foods rich in iron and protein," says the Red Cross. Your share of iron may come from meat, especially liver and kidney; eggs; whole grain cereals and whole wheat bread; green or yellow vegetables; dried peas, beans and lentils. For proteins look to meat, fish, eggs and cheese; milk (and two to three glasses daily) and again dried beans, peas and lentils.

If you have an hour to spare, don't spend it with someone who hasn't.

A Potential Weapon

Flame Thrower Mounted On Churchill Tank Can Hurt Blaze Around Corners

British authorities took secret wraps off the fire-breathing 41-ton Churchill "Crocodile," a new tank-mounted flame-thrower, capable of hurling its lethal blaze 450 feet ahead and even around corners.

The potent British weapon was introduced to the Germans at the Normandy beaches, used with what the British information services reported as "deadly effect" in burning a path for British and Canadian forces through Hitler's strong-points in France.

The British supply council and army staff in the announcement of the new weapon called it the most powerful flame thrower in the world.

Designed to burn out strong-points of the Atlantic wall and save infantry lives, the "Crocodile" uses a special new type of fuel. Its flame can be ricocheted off a nearby surface, in the manner of a brilliant shot, to burn out pill boxes and trenches hundreds of feet away.

The flame gun is mounted on a standard Churchill tank, with the fuel carried in an armored trailer behind. The flame equipment can be jettisoned in case of need and the tank can operate thereafter as an orthodox Churchill, with no cut in fire power.

The announcement said British troops first used flame throwers to cut a coastal battery out of action in the Dieppe raid in which units of the Canadian 2nd Division constituted the majority of the attacking force, and have been working on their development ever since.

The Germans got the benefit of it all shortly after D-day when the Crocodile, newly built, rolled ashore on schedule.

Nazi Nest-Eggs

Leaders Have Fortunes Put Away In Neutral Countries

Nazi leaders are said to have fortunes put away in neutral countries. When Nazism collapses these international thugs go to get away and live a life of ease.

According to one report, Goebbels has \$1,500,000 tucked away in South America and Japan; Himmler has \$500,000 in South America; Ribbentrop has \$1,400,000 in Geneva, The Hague and Madrid. —Kitchener Record.

GRIM TROPHIES

The spirit of savagery is to be found everywhere in the world. Recently President Roosevelt refused a proffered gift of a paper-cutter made out of the shoulderbone of a Japanese soldier. And it will be recalled that one of Queen Victoria's faithful warriors once wanted to present her with an inkwell made from the shrivelled head of an African chieftain.—Peterborough Examiner.



WITH BOTH FEET

—Jackson Daily News.

Education In Wartime

IN CRITICAL TIMES such as we have experienced since 1939, it is nature that public interest should be concentrated mainly on the war effort, and that all available human and material resources should likewise be devoted to this end. Canada has made a notable and wholehearted contribution towards an Allied victory, and the Canadian people have willingly accepted their share of sacrifice and sorrow. Such an all-out war effort has drawn heavily on our normal reserves of labour and materials, and, of necessity, brought about the curtailment of many peace time services. Some of these curtailments have concerned luxury items which the public could give up without serious inconvenience. Others, however, have involved more essential services, and have given rise to urgent and complex problems.

Effect Of War On Education

Education is an important public service which has been seriously affected by the labour shortage during the past five years. When the war commenced, many teachers left their class rooms to serve in the armed forces or to work in war industries. In addition, many hundreds of young men and women who, under normal conditions would have entered the teaching profession, undertook some form of war service. These conditions have caused an alarming shortage of qualified teachers in Canadian schools, and a resulting drop in the level of educational standards throughout the Dominion. The Wartime Information Board, at Ottawa, has conducted a survey of Canadian schools and universities in wartime, and the report on this survey has recently been made public. It presents some interesting facts concerning the present shortage of trained teachers in our elementary and secondary schools.

Standards Have Been Relaxed

Lack of a sufficient number of qualified teachers has led to a temporary relaxation, by the provinces, of the usual requirements for teachers' diplomas, and the result has been, according to the survey, that during the academic year 1943-44, over 100,000 Canadian school children were taught by teachers who did not have full professional qualifications. Since the beginning of the war, over 5,000 "stop gap" instructors have been employed and during the same period, 635 class rooms were closed because of the teacher shortage. Efforts have been made to improve the situation. Teachers' salaries have increased considerably since 1942 in most parts of the Dominion, and since July, 1943, teachers have been given in their profession. It is apparent, however, that a serious problem exists in our schools, and that its effect on the standard of education is regrettable.

Snapshots Raise Morale

British Servicemen Get Snapshots Of Their Families

Servicemen like to have pictures of their families in familiar home surroundings rather than against the formal studio background. Every branch of the Y.M.C.A., in base towns or even mobile canteens, is acting as an order office to supply such pictures. The men make their applications, which are forwarded to London headquarters. Then a corps of 1,500 amateur photographers goes into action. They are volunteers who joined this scheme and who, in their spare time, visit the homes of servicemen to take snapshots. Even General Montgomery has taken advantage of the plan. One of the amateur photographers visited his son's school and, at Montgomery's request, forwarded the latest snapshot of the boy.

Has Not Been Damaged

But Palace At Versailles Badly Run Down And Neglected

The beautiful Versailles Palace, where the 1919 peace was signed, is a picture of neglect today, with its classic gardens overgrown with weeds but structurally intact.

The Germans did not molest the palace, despite Hitler's vehemence at the "dictates of Versailles", but it is run down and its classic halls are badly in need of repair.

Earlier reports that the west wing had burned proved untrue.

In courtship, grebes and divers present weeds to their mates; penguins, storks; herons, sticks; warblers, twigs or leaves. In all cases the gifts are nesting material.

JUST PAT ON SLOAN'S LINIMENT
for stiff, aching joints

PRECISE PLANNING
John Grierson, commissioner of the National Film Board, said one of the "most vivid" memories of his recent trip to Normandy was that of the "cool, precise planning and preparation at Canadian headquarters."

You'll enjoy our Orange Pekoe Blend

"SALAM" TEA

AUCTION—100 HEREFORDS

Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Association Sale of 100 Registered Polled and Horned Herefords at Auction, October 17th, Provincial Exhibition Fair Grounds, Brandon, Manitoba. For catalogue write J. R. BELL, Live Stock Commissioner, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Slave Labor

Factors Behind German And Japanese Policies

The United Nations Information Organization said that Axis plans for the next war, "if they lose this one", were factors behind German and Japanese slave-labor policies in overrun countries of Europe and the Far East.

In a 10,000-word statement on "Slave Labor and Deportation", released in London and here, the agency said the number of enslaved foreign workers in Germany which "cannot accurately be gauged" . . . must reach 7,000,000.

The report also said there were indications that 5,000,000 North Chinese laborers had been turned into forced labor in Manchuria or Japan by the end of 1942.

Besides bolstering current war production totalitarian slave labor practices were designed to weaken "the national vitality of the countries to be ruled by a victorious Axis or to be fought against in the next war, which the Axis powers plan if they lose this one", the report said.

The agency said the Germans, hauled in their efforts to recruit manpower in occupied territories through cajolery and propaganda, had resorted to conscription and mass deportations "often with extreme penalties for resistance."

An estimated 200,000 French and between 80,000 and 100,000 Netherlands men were in hiding to escape the Nazi labor call-up, it said. In describing the operation of the Nazi forced-labor system the report said:

"Many hundreds of thousands of Soviet prisoners of war and civilians—men, women and even children—have been forcibly deported to Germany, to work in German war industries and for individual German citizens to whom they have been virtually sold at slave markets."

"Flogging or decapitation of recalcitrants" have been used by the Japanese to spur forced labor in Java, it stated.

Other evidences of the Japanese program cited in the report included a decree ordering 8,972,900 Filipinos to do one day's work a week without pay and the forced employment of Burmese oil field workers at less than one-sixth their daily wage rate before the occupation.

Listed among the German conscripted slave labor—supply on the basis of estimates from 1942 to the present were: 500,000-600,000 Belgians; more than 800,000 Czechs; 60,000-85,000 Greeks, of whom 40,000 were deported to Bulgaria; 420,000 Netherlands, of whom 40,000 were sent to Belgium and Northern France; 100,000 Norwegians; 1,700,000 Poles; 710,000 Soviet Ukraine citizens, and at least 200,000 Yugoslavs.

Fleet Air Arm

No Steps Yet Taken To Train Canadians For This Duty

No steps have yet been taken to train an all-Canadian fleet air arm, a Naval spokesman said commenting on a report from Kingston, Ont., that a flying school near there was to be used for such a purpose.

Canadians are training at Kingston, Pensacola, Fla., and other Royal Navy Fleet Air stations, but on completion of their courses they will enter the Royal Navy and not the R.C.N., the spokesman added.

He added it was possible some might find their way to the right decks of the two R.N. flattops whose sea-crews are all Canadian.

"Our Fleet Air Arm development has gone no further than the blueprint," he said. "However, when we furnished sea crews for the two R.N. light carriers we were looking to the day when we would have flattops of our own."

At a temperature of zero, Fahrenheit, snow waves travel 1,000 feet a second.

Development In Africa

African Councils In Move To Develop Political Responsibility

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the setting up of an African Provincial Council in each of the two provinces of Nyasaland. These councils, which will be advisory, and composed of chiefs and other responsible African members, under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner, are intended to facilitate consultation between the Government and the African population through their leaders, to provide a ready and authoritative means for the expression of African opinion, and to promote the development of political responsibility among Africans. It is intended in due course to establish an African Council for the whole protectorate, where the error considers that the provincial councils have made sufficient progress, and gained the necessary experience to warrant this further development.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

APHORISMS

Apothegms to thinking minds are the seeds from which spring vast fields of new thought, that may be further cultivated, beautified, and enlarged.—Ramsey.

He is a benefactor of mankind who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and so recur habitually to the mind.—Johnson.

The short sayings of wise and good men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the sparks of diamonds.—Tillotson.

If you hear a wise sentence or an apt phrase, commit it to your memory.—Sir Henry Sidgwick.

The benefit of proverbs, or maxims, is that they separate those who act on principle from those who act on impulse; and they lead to promptness and decision in acting.—Tryon Edwards.

The poet's line, "Order is heaven's first law," is so eternally true, so axiomatic, that it has become a truism; and its wisdom is as obvious in religion and scholarship as in astronomy or mathematics.—Mary Baker Eddy.

EVERY DAY...

Thousands of Battery Radios are operated with Burgess Radio Batteries. Batteries are also vital to the armed forces in today's war.

CONVERT YOUR BATTERIES BY LISTENING ONLY TO PROGRAMS YOU ARE REALLY INTERESTED IN.

BURGESS

Batteries For Radio
FLASHLIGHT, TELEPHONE AND IGNITION USES

REPUTATION IS YOUR SAFEGUARD

THE BEST PROTECTION A LUNCH OVER HAD!

APPLEFORD
PURE AND HEAVY WAXED PAPER
NEXT TO FOOD—IT'S BEST!

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED

Hudson Bay Railway Useful In War Service

OTTAWA.—Two trains a week—and an unpublished but substantial number of "specials"—have rattled a patriotic song of wartime service on the tracks of the Hudson Bay Railway set solidly on a bedrock of eternal frost, officials said.

Announcement on Aug. 1 that great air bases had been developed at The Pas, Man., and at Churchill, on the western shore of Hudson Bay, brought into prominence the work of the railway on which nearly 440,000,000 has been spent.

In the first years of the war the railway was little used as the Hudson Bay route to the United Kingdom was without convoy protection. In 1941, the tonnage moved by the Hudson Bay line was a modest 10,160 tons. In 1942, with the development of air bases and other military activity in the north, the tonnage carried over the 510 miles from The Pas to Churchill rose to 110,841, a ten-fold increase.

For security reasons, officials said they could not give details of later movements, but assumed they had continued heavy in comparison with pre-war years.

The railway's capacity has never been strained by imports in the past. Hard liquor supplies, purchased in the United Kingdom by prairie governments, and candles sometimes represented a substantial proportion of the imports taken to Churchill by ship in pre-war years, when the import tonnage handled by the railway in a year sometimes was no more than 3,000 or 4,000.

Outward bound, the loads were heavier, with 4,000,000 bushels of wheat alone carried by rail to Churchill in one year. With almost no ship movements in Hudson Bay in the early war years, the government terminal elevator at Churchill was used for storage only.

But, during the last year, some grain moved again during the shipping season, which usually lasts about 10 weeks, approximately from Aug. 1 to Oct. 3. On Aug. 18, 1943, wheat in storage at Churchill totalled 2,617,396 bushels and on Aug. 17 this year the amount had been reduced to 1,877,812 bushels.

Officials said recent air operations in the north have added to information on ice conditions in the bay and Hudson strait. They have done little to encourage the hope that the 10-week shipping season may be extended greatly, even with the assistance of icebreakers.

LEFT BY GERMAN

Equipment Abandoned in France Included Gas Masks For Horses

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY ON THE SEINE.—Baby robot tanks and gas masks for horses are among equipment abandoned by the Germans in their flight across the Seine.

Twenty robot tanks were found in the Domane forest east of Elbeuf, where the Germans had a huge supply and ammunition dump.

The horse respirators had a metal nose cap about the size of a German helmet at the end of a sleeve of resilient clothed cloth. The neck of this sleeve is elastic and could fit tightly around a horse's nose just below its eyes. There are breathing vents in the metal snout of the mask.

A VALUED EXHIBIT

Destroyed By German Soldier Seeking Shelter In Paris Museum

PARIS.—The chief guard of the famous Louvre art museum said that in four years occupation, the Germans destroyed only one valued exhibit—a 4,500-year-old mummified Egyptian sheep.

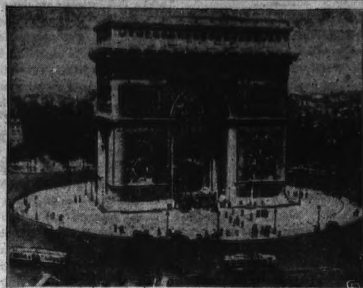
It was torn to pieces by a frantic German soldier in the basement as he sought shelter during the panic caused by wild bursts of gunfire between rooftop snipers and French patriots marching in the great liberation day parade.

The Louvre is considered the most magnificent public building in Paris.

BATTLESHIP SUNK

LONDON.—Beating the Germans to it, the R.A.F. sank the half-built French battleship Clemenceau in Brest harbor, the air ministry announced. The ship, unfinished at the time of the fall of France in 1940, was to have been a 36,000-ton vessel of the Bismarck class. The R.A.F. sank the hulk to prevent the Germans from moving it and using it to block the important harbor.

Parisians Free Their City



The historic arc de Triomphe in Paris through which the Nazis marched in triumph after the fall of France a few years ago, is no longer under German domination, as hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen free their city.

Greatest Horror In Nazi Europe Has Been Bared

LUBLIN, Poland.—Four German

prisoners of war stood with a bored air in front of a Russian-Polish atrocities commission here and told their stories of Majdanek, perhaps the greatest horror in Nazi Europe. In curt phrases they said that men, women and children of 22 nationalities had been gassed, hanged, shot, burned, drugged or starved to death in the three years of the operation of the Majdanek barbed wire-enclosed camp in a rolling meadowland at the edge of Lublin. Russians and Poles have estimated that it received more than 500,000 persons doomed to extermination.

Majdanek is a ghastly fantasy. It was established for murder on a vast but methodical scale. Until a group of British and American correspondents visited it—with its six concrete vaults for execution by cyanide or carbon monoxide gas, its open air crematorium surrounded by skeletons, its mounds of human ashes mixed with manure for fertilizing cabbage patches and its overflow burial ground in a pine woods carpeted with decaying bodies—most of these newspapermen could not even begin to imagine the proportions of its frightfulness.

"That night, our clothes still reeking of the dead we sat in a stuffy Lublin courtroom while three German S.S. elite guard officers and one German civilian renegade spoke indifferently of Majdanek's scenes of slaughter and blamed it all on 'orders from above'."

N. A. Stalb, a blond six-foot German butcher, arrested in 1939 for selling meat in the black market, told of his incarceration in Majdanek, during which he once became a member of the barracks police detail.

"I have seen a tractor haul as many as 400 corpses at one time from the 'bath and disinfection house' to the ovens on the hill," he said. "One day I saw the bodies of 167 Polish children who had been gassed. Another time I saw a group of Polish women marched up a hill to be shot to save the trouble of gassing them. They were ordered to disrobe. One refused, a girl about 28 to 30. Two men tied her hands and legs, put her on a steel stretcher and thrust her alive into the white hot oven."

S. S. Komandofuehrer Theodore Schoelen, 40, in charge of clothing collection at the shower room adjoining the gas chambers, admitted remembering Nov. 3, 1943, when, according to the camp records 18,400 prisoners received "special treatment" which reduced the number of camp prisoners by that number.

"It was an order from above, perhaps direct from Berlin," he said. "The wireless played Strauss waltzes through the camp loud speakers all that day and most of us were told to stay in barracks. I know nothing more about it. I always gave bread and cigarettes away to the prisoners."

Two other German prisoners gave similar conclusive evidence of the mass slaughters.

CHURCHILL HOME

British Prime Minister Returns From Visit To Italian Front

LONDON.—Prime Minister Churchill returned by air from Italy. The sunburned prime minister, who appeared without his familiar cigar, was met by Mrs. Churchill, Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Allied air commander in western Europe, and other British officers. Mr. Churchill went to Italy before the invasion of southern France.

BOMB BASES

Drive Is Made To Free Britain From Menace

WITH BRITISH TROOPS EAST OF THE SEINE.—A British general issued a special order of the day saying that the drive to wipe out the German flying bomb bases in northern France was about to start and "for the first time in this war we are fighting directly to free our homes, our wives, and our children from German attacks."

"Every yard we advance reduces the area from which he can launch his secret weapons," the general said in the message to his troops. "I realize that with this goal in front of us there is no need to urge you men onwards."

"We are now in the van of the Allied armies, British, American and French, and we are about to start a deep drive into enemy-occupied France north of the Seine," the general announced.

"This is the country from which the Germans launch their flying bombs against England."

"Let us drive forward relentlessly... taking as our motto, 'One more kilometre and one less bomb'."

"If everyone gives of his utmost, of the last ounce, within a very short time our families will once more be able to sleep peacefully in their beds at night and our casualties since landing in Normandy will not have been suffered in vain."

FOR V.C. WINNERS

CANBERRA.—Free rail travel for life will be provided throughout Australia for all Australian Victoria Cross winners. It was announced.

DISORGANIZED ENEMY

Thousands Of Nazis Rounded Up In Prison Camps

ROME.—The battle for southern France and destruction of the German 19th army neared completion as uncounted thousands of Nazis trudged back to Allied prison camps and disorganized agency remnants fled up the Rhone valley, scattering their equipment behind them.

The greater part of the army to which Adolf Hitler entrusted the defence of southern France against Allied invasion has been wiped out in a fortnight's whirlwind campaign.

Allied Leaders Confer In France



Leader of Fighting French forces, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, left, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied commander, chat during an inspection of U.S. troops at Eisenhower's advance headquarters in Normandy. Gen. de Gaulle led the triumphant French forces into the French capital, now freed.

Going For A Ride



Lieut.-Col. Peter E. Motiwin, assistant military attaché, U.S.S.R., in Ottawa, prepares for a rough ride in a Canadian Universal carrier, at the Military Training Centre at Wainwright, Alta. Smiling behind him the rear seat is Col. John Harrington, U.S. Liaison Officer, Pacific Command.

Now In London

Maj. William Jones of New Toronto, Ont., one-eyed guerrilla warrior, who since last August has been Allied adviser to Gen. Tito, Partisan leader in Yugoslavia, is in London. His wife is waiting permission to join him there. He has been publishing a book, according to report.

Agreement Is Reached On World Security

WASHINGTON.—The Dumbarton Oaks conference announced "general agreement" on the form of an international security organization, including a council composed of big powers plus a number of smaller nations.

The conferees in a joint statement declined to amplify the announcement made or to say specifically what authority should be given to the small powers on the council in relation to the big nations.

The statement said: "After a week of discussions, the three heads of delegations are happy to announce that there is general agreement among them to recommend that the proposed international organization for peace and security should provide for:

"1. An assembly of representatives of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality.

"2. A council composed of a smaller number of members in which the principal states will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically.

"3. Effective means for the peaceful settlements of disputes, including an international court of justice for the adjudication of justifiable questions, and also the applications of such other means as may be necessary for maintenance of peace and security.

"The delegations are continuing to discuss the structure and jurisdiction of the various organs and methods of procedure."

"These topics require a great deal of consideration, and a number of proposals are now being submitted to examination... After our work has advanced to a stage at which our fully considered recommendations have been formulated and our conclusions have been presented, our respective governments will decide the appropriate moment for publication."

HEALTH PROGRAM

Third Annual National Immunization Week

TORONTO.—In support of the program of health departments brought out by the Health League of Canada is sponsoring the third annual National Immunization Week, September 10 to 16.

National Immunization Week is intended to direct attention of parents to the dangers of preventable communicable diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, which annually take a toll of hundreds of young Canadian lives.

The week will be opened by a message from His Excellency the Governor-General. Through the Co-operation of the National Film Board, a movie will be shown in all theatres. Newspapers and magazines will carry stories, while the radio and sponsored advertising will assist the program. Posters and leaflets are available in French and English. These are supplied by the Health League of Canada.

War Criminals Will Have To Pay For Crimes

LONDON.—Sir Cecil Hurst, vice-president of the permanent court of international justice and chairman of the United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes, made it plain that war criminals will have little chance of escaping justice by taking refuge in neutral countries.

At a commission conference in London Sir Cecil said "considerable pressure" would be applied to any neutral countries giving refuge to war criminals.

"After the last war Holland dug her toes in over the question of the ex-Kaiser at Dorn. You may be quite sure that the United Nations governments are alive to that danger on this occasion."

Sir Cecil refused to disclose the names of men on the "whitened" list. He would not even state that Hitler was on the list, although he conceded that the case against Hitler was "very complete."

The United Nations may decide to put men like Hitler or Mussolini on trial or deal with them in the same way as Napoleon was dealt with by what is called "executive action."

The men responsible for the shooting of British and Canadian airmen prisoners were criminals who had violated the laws of war, said Sir Cecil. The utmost efforts would be made to see that they were brought to justice.

Responsibility for deciding what war crimes shall be brought before the commission and for submitting evidence rests with the individual governments, the statement said.

WANT TO QUIT

A Gloomy Review Of The Nazi War Picture

LONDON.—In a gloomy review of the Nazi war picture, Lt.-Gen. Kurt Dittmar implied that Germany would be willing to cease fighting if the Allies would relax their war aims and substitute "an attitude of reason and better understanding."

The high command propagandist acknowledged German reverses in France and deplored developments in Romania, but said that nevertheless Germany "has to continue as long as our enemies stick to their war aims," and "as long as reason and better understanding have not replaced this determination to destroy Germany."

"If this determination did not exist," he said, "if the world we face had been ready honestly to recognize the living rights of a great, capable and hard-working nation, no reason could have been seen why this misery had to fill the world once more for half a decade, and will continue to fill it."

Dittmar said the development of the war situation "may certainly have raised the hopes among our enemies that his objective, the military defeat of Germany, is no longer as far away as only three months ago."

"The outward development of events even appears to justify this view to a large extent," he said.

Drawing a parallel between Allied successes in 1944 and the German victories of 1940, Dittmar said "this is a warning to success—and the numerical superiority is today on the enemy side."

He added, however, that "the British and Americans are still on a bloody and tiresome road, whose end cannot be gauged yet."

ADMIRAL'S OPINION

Baron Keyes Sees End Of European War This Winter

MONTREAL.—Admiral of the Fleet Baron Keyes said he believed the European war would be over by early winter and that the Japanese campaign would end "much sooner than some people think."

The hero of Zeebrugge in the First Great War, and founder of the commandos in this conflict, Baron Keyes spoke to the Canadian Club here as part of a speaking tour that will take him to Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. After that, he said, he would fly to New Zealand and Australia "on government business."

A GERMAN ATROCITY

MOSCOW.—The state investigating committee on German atrocities, headed by the Leningrad journalist, Nikolai Tikhonov, reported the Nazis put a booby trap in the grave of the beloved Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin. The committee listed the names of numerous Russians who lost their lives visiting Pushkin's grave.

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

Member of The



Alberta Weekly Newspapers Assn.

Weekly

Newspaper Advertising Bureau

Office of Publication

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

Subscription, to all parts of the Dominion, \$2.00 per annum; United States and Great Britain, \$2.50; Foreign, \$3.00; payable in advance.

Business locals, 15c per line.

Legal notices, 15c per line for first insertion; 12c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, inserted free of charge, but lists of funeral offerings charged at 10 cents per line.

Display advt. rates on application.

W. J. BARTLETT, PUBLISHER

Blairmore, Alta., Fri., Sept. 8, 1944

LOOKING AT LABOR

One of the major questions which labor is asking as the war draws to an end concerns the future of National Selective Service. Will it be dropped entirely when the war is over, or will there continue to be some form of control and supervision in bringing men and jobs together? This was the question recently put to Fred J. White, regional superintendent, Unemployment Insurance Commission, and here is what he thinks likely will happen:

In its broadest aspect, Mr. White sees the organization, trained personnel and techniques which National Selective Service has perfected to meet a wartime emergency continued after the war. But instead of finding men for a superfluity of jobs, it will be concerned with finding jobs for men, if there will be enough jobs as it is hoped, of fitting the right man and the right job together.

The regional head visualizes a transformation of that organization from its present admittedly restrictive functions into a vast permanent personnel labor relations department, whose object will be the best possible adjustment of the worker and the job.

While Mr. White acknowledges that there are many persons, including a large portion of labor opinion, who feel that National Selective Service should be dropped the minute the war ends, he points out that there is also a school of thought which is as firmly convinced it should be retained for a very vital post-war function.

"We have about 200,000 children leaving school every year. Now, we are working out plans for vocational guidance, but that will only amount to a bits-and-pieces programme unless we also work out some way of fitting them into jobs for which they are best suited," Mr. White continues. "Otherwise they will have to take whatever they can get, and we know from the past that often that hasn't been very good."

He adds: "The four freedoms which we have been guaranteed demand some form of planning for the assurance. We must have a chart of production for some given period, and some means of guiding people into jobs. Otherwise we will be guaranteeing the new generation nothing more than the right to starve, steal or suicide."

Mr. White sees the employment offices which his organization maintains functioning in the future as a link between labor and industry. He is fully aware that due to wartime necessities there have been impositions of various kinds suffered by labor, but these will not continue.

"I believe that our dealings will have to be with human beings on a basis of human relationships, not with Case 102, but with somebody's son and daughter. We must emphasize that the only difference between the man who is being interviewed and the man doing the interviewing is the width of the counter. We have already been able to accustom employers to use handicapped workers and developed specially-trained people to look after them. The personnel we have trained in wartime will be able to

meet the conditions of peacetime."

The organization set up a new department in June, an employers' relations section, which is designed to keep in constant touch with employers and business agents of unions to learn of their changing daily needs and to supply them, instead of waiting for their manpower orders, and also to learn of the expansion and contraction of industries as they happen. Mr. White feels that a relationship is being established which will prove of mutual benefit.

Another project, which is being carried out is a survey of the prairie region to find out employers' needs after the war and to attempt to fill them on the basis of the previous experience of workers. What's the good of training people if you can't place them in the occupations for which they are trained?

The change which Mr. White thinks will come in the function of National Selective Service, will be a gradual

one. A great deal will depend on the course of the war. When end of the struggle in Europe will see, he thinks, a release of manpower for civilian production, with Europe looking to us for a tremendous amount of supplies and rebuilding. The products of lumber mills, brick and tile, wash and door factories will be greatly in demand. The construction industry will likely see a boom. But he thinks that while the future will also see a period of readjustment, in which there will be some demand, made on unemployment insurance benefits, he points out that the unemployment insurance fund was not intended to carry a tremendous load. It cannot and was not intended to take the place of employment. This will be the task of Selective Service.

Women of Blairmore: If you want a permanent wage—good for years—go to Newfoundland and get 'em for \$3.50.

THE WEEKLY WARVENTION

Twenty-five years ago a group of weekly newspaper editors joined to form their own organization, the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association. They hoped then to better the country paper, to improve their service to our great rural Canadian population.

This month that Association met at the Royal Alexandra hotel in Winnipeg in its silver anniversary Warvention. It has grown to a full and sturdy organization comprising some 583 weekly newspapers from the length and breadth of Canada—stretching into the Yukon and off to Newfoundland—an organization with which we are honored to be associated.

Each year the weekly editors of this group gather together in convention, and in each year in a different Canadian centre. There we discuss our business, compare our problems, meet with our fellow edi-

tors to advance our practices and ethics. Our interests are those of rural Canada and our programmes are planned for the advancement and broadening of our capability. Through the medium of these conventions has arisen a stronger weekly press, more informed, more capable of honoring the trust and expectation of a rural people—more proud of our privilege of serving rural Canada.

To such gatherings we carry the thoughts, the ideas, the problems of our individual districts, there to mingle and compare with others far off in the same business with the same aims, yet with different communities and varying ideas, political, religious and experience. There among us are speakers from every part of this continent, and those who have served across the seas, to explain, to counsel and to bring us facts from other communities and other lands.

Our lives and our business are centred and planned around the small of

towns and rural districts of Canada. It is in their service that membership works and in their interest that we strive.—High River Times

A recent issue of the Wolfville (Nova Scotia) Argus contains a picture of representatives of five generations taken a short time ago in the room of Mrs. J. W. Vaughn, mother of W. A. Vaughn, one time resident of Blairmore. In the picture are Mrs. Vaughn, aged 92; her son Wilbur; his daughter, Mrs. L. G. Martin, of Avonport; Mrs. Martin's daughter, Mrs. F. Noode, of Halifax, and her three weeks old son Donald. The combined ages of the five is 213 years.

A local guy left two cents change at our office on Tuesday. He can have same by paying 25 cents for this ad.

The reason a dog has so many friends is that his tail wags instead of his tongue.

about the things you buy in wartime

Milk IS NOT ELASTIC



Milk is our most valuable food. It must provide us with milk to drink, with butter, cheese, evaporated and concentrated milk and a score of other products.

Canadian farmers have done a magnificent job. They have increased

milk production in 1943 by more than 540 million quarts over 1938.

They have done this in the face of a 25% reduction in farm help, equipment shortages, and the fact that it takes two to three years to bring a calf into milk production.

WHAT HAPPENS TO ALL THIS MILK?

In spite of greater production, the demand for milk and milk products has risen even more, because—

- There's more money to spend;
- More people are working, with changed food habits and increased food needs;
- Our Armed Forces and Allies make heavy demands.

It has therefore been necessary by rationing, by subsidies, by careful planning and by other controls—to divert our milk supply into channels most suited to our various food needs.



The above graph shows in percentage how the total Canadian milk supply is used.

FLUID MILK

TAKES 35% OF OUR MILK



Because fluid milk is regarded by nutritionists as the most nearly perfect food, nothing has been allowed to interfere with its sale. Today, Canadians are drinking more milk and a greater percentage of our milk supply is being consumed as fluid milk—than ever before. Fluid milk has the right of way, but don't waste a drop of it.

BUTTER

TAKES 48% OF OUR MILK



IT TAKES 9 QUARTS OF MILK TO MAKE ONE POUND OF BUTTER

In the first three years of war, our butter consumption increased 10.9%. So, rationing was established to prevent too much milk going into butter, at the expense of other important milk products, and to insure a fair share to everyone.

The rationing of butter was influenced by the fact that it has less nutritive value than some other milk products, and because we get a generous supply of fats or their food equivalent in other forms.

To maintain a proper balance of consumption between various milk products and to ensure that butter is put into storage for winter use—when production drops—it is necessary to reduce the ration from time to time.



CHEESE

TAKES 10% OF OUR MILK

Canada's annual cheese production has gone up by about 37 million pounds since the war.

Cheese is a concentrated food product—easily shipped and stored. That is one reason why we send large quantities to Great Britain to help meet its pressing food needs. While in the last year we exported four of every five pounds of cheese we made, our production has been so increased that we have left for domestic use about three million pounds a year more than before the war.

EVAPORATED MILK

TAKES 6% OF OUR MILK

More than twice as much (152 million lbs.) was used by Canadians this last year as in 1938 (74 million lbs.). And yet, there has not been enough.

Where has it all gone? It's an important food for babies—and there are 50,000 more of them a year. Larger quantities have gone to areas where fresh milk is not available. Armed Services have added new demands. In spite of this, our exports of evaporated milk to Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, etc., are maintained at pre-war levels.

ICE CREAM AND OTHER MILK PRODUCTS

TAKES ABOUT 1 1/2% OF OUR MILK



The manufacture of ice cream is restricted to the 1941 level because milk is needed for other purposes.

Milk Powder and Condensed Milk are taking

ing more milk. Milk sugar is used in the manufacture of Penicillin and for other wartime purposes. Casein (a milk by-product) is used in making glue for aeroplanes.

90% OF THE MILK PRODUCED IN CANADA IS CONSUMED IN CANADA

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING THIS MONTH UNDER THE HOURLY SUPERVISION OF VARIOUS WARTIME NEED COMMITTEES



See that G.S. badge on his arm? That means he's volunteered to fight anywhere in the world.

The Army needs more men like him—men who can take it—men with the courage to fight, so that their home, their loved ones—everything they cherish—may be free.

For this War is not over yet—we still have a lot of fighting to do. And our boys who are fighting over there will need the help of every red-blooded Canadian who is fit to fight, and *willing* to fight.

It will take months of thorough training to make you fighting-fit. That's why Canada's Army needs you *NOW*—and needs you for overseas service.



WEAR IT ON YOUR ARM

VOLUNTEER TO-DAY
JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE



WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

The ban on entry into three protected areas on the Fifth of Forth has been lifted.

The chamber of trade in Ashford, Kent, Eng., has purchased 126 steamers for Victory Day celebrations.

The peak of Canada's shipbuilding program was reached last year when vessels worth \$414,000,000 were produced.

A bedstead once used by Bonnie Prince Charlie brought about \$800 at an auction at May Hall in Moy, Invernesshire, Scotland.

Bombed sites in the most densely populated living zones of Liverpool, Eng., are being converted into playgrounds for children.

The British Government has purchased large quantities of timber in Rio Grande do Sul for the rebuilding of London and other bombed cities.

Goods moving from Canada into almost every corner of the globe under Mutual Aid, are identified by a distinctive maple leaf insignia.

Fish farmers supplied fresh fruit and vegetables to a value of \$398,700 to the military forces during 1943. The natives have been exempted from communal duties in order to devote themselves to this task.

One of Russia's women tank drivers, Sgt. Maria Oktyabrskaya, has been honored with the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," the Moscow radio announced. She is the first woman driver to receive the award.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
SEPTEMBER 10

DAVID ANOINTED KING

Golden text: Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.—1 Samuel 16:7.
Lesson: 1 Samuel 16:1-3, 11-13.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 72:12-19.

Explanations and Comments

David Anointed by Samuel, 1 Samuel 16:1-13. After his interview with Saul recorded in the 15th chapter of 1 Samuel, Samuel realized that Saul was unfit for the kingship and it was time for him to take steps toward securing the right man to succeed him when God should execute his judgment upon him. He realizes that he must go to Bethlehem with a flask (horn) filled with oil and anoint one of the sons of Jesse as the Lord's chosen king. Yet he hesitated to go, for would not Saul kill him if he did become king? Then a way out of the difficulty came to him as the right thing to do. As a matter of precedence he would give out as the object of his visit the holding of a sacrifice, and would keep silent of the more important reason for his coming. He would give one reason for his visit, which was a true one, and would say nothing about the other reason, which was under no obligation to divulge.

When they came to the sacrificial feast the prophet is described as carrying on in the depth of his consciousness a dialogue with God. He sees seven sons of Jesse, one after another, passed before him. Elab was another Saul, tall and handsome, and the voice within Samuel's soul warned him: "Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have rejected him: for Jehovah seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looketh on the heart."

David Becomes King of Judah, 2 Samuel 2:1-4. News of the battle of Gilboa (recall last week's lesson) reached David through an Amalekite who had been on the battlefield. He brought to David Saul's crown and bracelets, and said that he had found the king leaning on his spear, and that at the king's entreaty he had killed him. Instead of the expected reward, he received death at David's hands for having killed the Lord's anointed. In memory of Samuel and Jonathan, David composed a song of lamentation in which, forgetful of his personal wrongs, he eulogized the king and his son.

Some time after this David sought God's guidance as to his return to Judah and was convinced that it was in accordance with God's will that he should go to Hebron with all his household and settle there. Then the men of Judah came and anointed him king over his own tribe of Judah.

Makes Good Story

Even If Feet Of Lion Has Been Heard Before

It happened in Matabeleland (so a correspondent boldly declares, and one can only hope it has not happened before in print). A lion and lioness in quest of supper discovered a group of half a dozen gnus. Leaping into their midst, the lion with six blows of his powerful jaws laid them all dead on the veld.

"That," he said, turning to his wife, "is the end of the gnus. The time is exactly 18½ minutes past nine."—Manchester Guardian.

A recent surgical instrument for examining wounds in which metal may be concealed consists of a probe which rings a bell as it approaches the hidden obstacle.

Ultra "High" Frequency



—Photograph—Courtesy, Vancouver Sun.

Commercial aviation in Canada and the United States took a step forward recently with the inauguration by Trans-Canada Air Lines of the first frequency modulated radio system to be installed by a commercial air line.

The new system links Vancouver and Victoria in the ultra frequency spectrum which does away with wires and static. Tucked away high in Hotel Vancouver is the transmitter and the photo shows S. S. Stevens, superintendent of communications and electronics, as he demonstrates the set. All one has to do is pick up an ordinary telephone and press a button to obtain instantaneous voice communication over the 44 miles in between. The installation marks the first commercial use of this type of transmitter in Canada and probably on the Continent, though the system is used extensively by the armed forces.

Name Just Revealed

Man Who Planned Invasion Is

Publicly Thanked By Churchill

A. C. Cummings, in the Hamilton Spectator says: The man who planned it all—not General Eisenhower, as millions of people in the United Kingdom believe; but an unknown soldier whose Premier Churchill has just made famous by publicly thanking him. What did he plan? Nothing less than the invasion of Normandy. Who is he? He is 51-year-old Major-General Frederick Edgeworth Morgan, gunner officer in the last war; tall, grey-haired and shy. He and his staff drew up the vast and intricate plan that was submitted to the Quebec Conference and approved there. But, until Premier Churchill mentioned his name, no one outside the War Office had ever heard of General Morgan.

His friends call him "Freddie." His health has not been good—he does not take enough cars of it. He speaks and writes French well. He also knows a great deal about English literature. He has never had a command since he was a battery major in the last war. The reason is that he has been constantly asked to do special jobs. He knows the Red Army as few British soldiers know it. He always expected it to give a good account of itself. He has a "planning mind." When Britain was expecting an invasion after Dunkirk, he was consulted about what was best to be done. In the last war he was a captain in the Royal Artillery. He was known, however, to every one in the village of Brimston, in Wiltshire, where he lived, as "the Colonel." The villagers can not bring themselves to speak of him as "general" even now.

Have To Wear Gloves

Kodak Company Employees Use Them During Film Inspection Process

Four hundred thousand pairs of white cotton gloves in five sizes and 12 styles are made each year at Eastman Kodak Company.

Glove production is a comparatively obscure operation of the company, which is best known for its manufacture of cameras, film, fire-control instruments and wartime products.

Made for Kodak Park employees who touch film or photographic paper, the gloves are especially necessary during the film-inspection process in which the operator feels the film for imperfections. In this work a pair of gloves wears out in four hours.

The big-scale glove-making process engages the full time of about a dozen employees in the Box Department.

African elephants have but three toes on their hind feet; Indian elephants have four.

In Spite Of Losses

Royal Navy More Powerful Now Than When War Started

A revised list of Royal Navy losses in the war including those of the dominion navies, shows that a mighty navy lies at the bottom of the ocean, the price of admiralty and the world's freedom.

The list, up to August 13, includes old ships that had won fame in action and bore historic names, such as the battle cruiser Hood and the cruisers York and Exeter, as well as some warships so new that the particulars of them have never been made public. The list comprises:

- 3 battleships (Royal Oak, Prince of Wales, Barham)
- 2 battle-cruisers (Hood, Repulse)
- 5 aircraft carriers
- 2 small aircraft carriers
- 28 cruisers
- 14 armed merchant cruisers
- 124 destroyers
- 64 submarines
- 7 frigates
- 23 corvettes
- 289 miscellaneous smaller craft, not including landing-craft of various types.

The summary includes five destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Fraser, Margate, Ottawa, St. Croix and Athabaskan; one frigate, the Valleyfield; and five corvettes, Levis, Charlottetown, Leisberg, Weyburn and Windflower. The last named was on loan from the Royal Navy.

Despite the heavy losses, the Royal Navy is more powerful now than at the beginning of the war, although its actual strength is a closely-guarded secret.

The most recent additions to the capital ship class include the giant battleships, Lion and Temeraire, whose commissioning was disclosed recently with the announcement that Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser had been appointed to the command of the vastly-expanded Far Eastern fleet.

The new battleships are large, faster and more powerfully armed than the George V and Duke of York and while details of their construction and gun-turrets are secret, they are believed to be the most formidable naval units afloat.

NEW FLU VACCINE

The United States army said that tests of a new influenza vaccine indicate that it reduces the incidence of the disease about 75 per cent. and lessens the severity among those who become ill. Plans have been made to use the vaccine in the event of an influenza epidemic.

The Alden valley of Siberia is so abundant with platinum that natives are said to make bullets with it.

Does Many Jobs

Britain's General Post Office Playing Part In War Effort

Britain's General Post Office undertakes many odd jobs to help the war effort in addition to maintaining its vast public services. More than 10,000 members of the Forces have been trained as Morse and teleprinter operators in Post Office telegraph schools. The Post Office, too, plays its part in sending on, free of charge, to the distributing centres the millions of books and magazines which the British public hands in over the Post Office counters for members of the Forces.

DOES QUICK WORK

Australian ingenuity in devising new equipment to meet problems peculiar to the Pacific war is exemplified in a mobile laundry that can wash and dry the tropical kits of 24 men in 25 minutes.

Beginning Of Paris

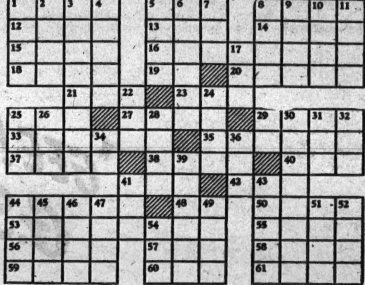
Foundation Of France's Capital Laid Early In Christian Era

The foundation of France's glamorous capital was laid on a little island in the Seine early in the Christian era. Victim of barbarian invasions during those riotous ages, Paris always came back, then first as a religious centre, then cultural, then political, scientific, industrial. Under Louis XIV it imposed its manners on western civilisation, its language upon world society.

There the guillotine was set, up and the Bastille pulled down, twin symbols of the revolution. There Napoleon I fixed, for a few brief years, France's star in the European constellation. There, too, Napoleon III, trying desperately to maintain his throne by a public works program, added the last touches to the architectural wealth already topped by the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris.—Detroit Free Press.

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4899



- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 Globe | 40 Philippine | 59 Remuner- | 7 Spike of |
| 6 American | 41 Confusion | 60 Born | 8 Military cap |
| 12 Writer | 42 Woodland | 61 Ransom | 9 Ransom |
| 13 To stay | 43 delly | | 10 Tree |
| 14 Levantine | 44 Gardening | | 11 Dress |
| 15 sailing | 45 Implement | | 12 French river |
| 16 Girl's name | 46 Prefix: two | | 13 Grampus |
| 17 Man's name | 47 charm | | 14 Goddess of |
| 18 Cry of | 48 Ancient | | 15 the harvest |
| 19 Bacchanals | 49 musical | | 16 Food-fish |
| 20 On of | 50 instrument | | 17 Pronoun |
| 21 Celeste | 51 bearing | | 18 To vanish |
| 22 Animal's | 52 Heraldic | | 19 gradually |
| 23 hard shell | 53 Goddess of | | 20 Southern |
| 24 Sloping wall | 54 mischief | | 21 constellation |
| 25 Article | 55 Image | | 22 Nite |
| 26 Fur bearing | | | 23 composed of |
| 27 animals | | | 24 lobes |
| 28 Spair-like | | | 25 To be of use |
| 29 fish | | | 26 To cease |
| 30 Tibetan | | | 27 American |
| 31 Galle | | | 28 tramline |
| 32 Worthless | | | 29 Supporter |
| 33 leaving | | | 30 Pades away |
| 34 Boigan | | | 31 Arrow |
| 35 Greek | | | 32 poison |
| 36 goddess | | | 33 Source |
| 37 Religious | | | 34 Italian river |
| 38 cooperation | | | 35 Homo |
| 39 Attute | | | 36 sapient |
| 40 River in | | | |
| 41 Hades | | | |
| 42 Turkish | | | |
| 43 regiment | | | |

Answer to

No. 4898

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E

W	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L	E
E	A	L	L</	

